Decidedly Strong Ground Taken or Tariff Reduction.

The Civil Service Laws-A Discussion of Our Foreign Relations - The Fisheries stion-Cutting Case, Etc.

To the Congress of the United States: To the Congress of the United States:

In discharge of a Constitutional duty, and following a well established precedent in the Executive office, I herewith transmit to the Congress at its reassembling certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient. Our Government that consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own.

OUR FOREIGN BELATIONS.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in freedly counsel. We are as yet without povision for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions, organized under claim conventions, concluded by the Chili government with certain European States, have developed an amount of friction whichwe trust can be avoided in the Convention which our representatives at Santiago is authorized to negotiate. The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories, and acts of violence against these people beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which can not, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

can not, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations.

In opening our vast domain to allen elements, the purpose of our law givers was to invite assimilation and not to provide an arens for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people, may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of Chins, whose friendly disposition towards us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half way in devising a comprehensible remedy, by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of 1880 touching the opium traffic. While the good will of the Colombian Government toward our country is manifest, the situation of American interests on the Isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern and invited friendly action looking to the performance of the engagements of the two nations concerning the territory embraced in the interoceanic transit. With the subsidence of the Isthmean disturbances, and the crection of the State of Panama into a Federal District, under the direct government of, the constitutional administration at Bogota, a new order of things has been inaugurated which, although as yet somewhat experimental and affording scope for mrittrary exercise of power by the delegates of the national authority, promises much improvements. The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, born during our colocial stru gle for independence, and continuing to-day, has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of "Liberty Englishening the World" in New York hasbor, the gift of Frenchmen to Americans. A convention between

Paris on March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratgreement between the high contracting
arties this convention is to go into efect the list of January next, but the legislaion required for its execution in the United
states, has not yet been adopted. I carnestify
recommend its enactment. Cases have coninued to occur in Germany giving rise to
nuch correspondence in relation to the privlege of sojourn of our naturalized citizens
of German origin revisiting the land of their
acting an anticipated surplus at the close of
the year of \$33,00,001. The total value of the
exports from the United States to foreign
countries during the fiscal year is stated and
compared with the preceding year as follows.

Ending Rading
June 30, 1885.

Domestic merchandise. \$365,931,229 \$725,682,948

Foreign merchandise. \$365,031,129 \$3,753,663 it

Houses of Congress at the last session, and I

The value of some of our leading exports

in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met by an adverse vote of the Senate on April 18 last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of such joint interpretation and definition of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters and inshore asher as of the British Provinces, as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by the United States fishermen, and, at the same time, ensure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The question involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time, for nearly three quarters of a century, have given rise to earnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay friction, which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated.

The last arrangement, under the treaty of 1871, was abrogated after due notice by the United States on June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the full

United States on June 3d, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the full
privileges accorded by the terminated treaty.
The Joint High Comission by whom the treaty
had been negotiated, although invested with
plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which
the question was relegated to the stipurations
of the treaty of 1818, as to the first article
of which no construction satisfactory to both

SERIOUSLY THREATEN

In compliance with a resolution of the Sen-ate, I communicated to that body on August 2 las', and also to the House of Rep. esenta-tives, the correspondence in the

an American citizen, then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penni offense in Texas, of which a Mexican citizen was the object. After demand had been made for his release the charge against him was amended so as include a violation of Mexican law within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico, induced me to order a special investigation of the case, pending which Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has, however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a exican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and pun shed in conformity with Mexican laws.

This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico in the Cutting case, and approved by the executive branch of that Government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The Appellate Court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the compiant by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of furthers prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The rimission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invasive of the barrisdiction of this Government and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; it therefore I have denied it, and protested against its attempted evere se as unwarrant med by the principles of law and international measure. CASE OF A. R. CUTTING, "9 gainst its attempted exercise as unwarrant-ed by the principles of law and international

when citizens of the Charles States sound tarily so into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force and will not be protected by their own Government from the donsequences of an offense against those laws permitted in such foreign country, but watchful care and intorest of this Government over its of tens are not relinquished because they have agree objected and if charging with seime countries in the fersion land

regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them.

It appearing that the Government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilies the fuil measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish flag in our porta. I was constrained, in October last, to reseind my-predecessor's proclamation of February 14, 1884, permitting such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedily reached, and upon notification from the Government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes, from the United States, or from any foreign country, had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of the discretion conferred by law, and issued, on the 27th of October, my proclamation declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States.

It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the carnest spirit in which the Government of the Queen Regent has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations and reprisals, which are ever disastrous to the material interests and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The profitable excelopment of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors and finding here their main markets of supply and demand, the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rico and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain.

Their commercial and financial movements are so naturally a part of our system that no obstacle to fuller and freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our Representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leave no effort unessayed to further these erds, and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more hopefully manifested than now. The Government of Spain, by removing the Consular tonnages, fees on cargoes shipped to the Antilies and by reducing passp

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of THE PUBLIC FINANCE

exhibits in detail the condition of
THE FUBLIC FINANCE
and of the several branches of the government related to his department. I especially
direct the attention of the Congress to the
recommendations contained in this and the
last preceding report of the Secretary, touchthe simplification and amendment of the laws
relating to the collection of our revenues and
in the interest of economy and justice to the
Government. I hope they may be adopted
by appropriate legislation.

The ordinary rece pts of the Government
for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were
\$35,439,727.01. Of this amount \$192,935,023.40
was received from customs, and \$118,865,356.48
from Internal Revenue, with the total receipts, as here stated, were \$13,749,020.58 greater than for the previous year, but the increase from customs was \$11,434,038.10,
and from Internal Revenue \$4,407,210.94,
making a gain in these items for the
last year of \$13,841,295.04, a falling off in
other resources reducing the total increase
to the smaller amount mentioned. The expense at the different Custom Houses of collecting this increased customs revenue was
less than the expense attending the collection of such revenue for the preceding year
by \$490,648, and the increased receipts of internal revenue were collected at a cost to
the laternal Revenue Hureau of \$.55,914 99
less than the expense of such collection for
the previous year.

The total ordinary expenses of the Govern-

less than the expense of such collection for the previous year.

The total ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1886, were \$242,483,183.69, beinglies by \$11,788,397 than such expenditures for the year preceding, and leaving a urplus in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of \$86,55,58.856, as a ainst \$63,463,711.27 at the close of the previous year, being an increase in such surplus of \$30,482,817.29.

The expenditures, as compared with those of the preceding fiscal year, are classified as follows: For civil expenses, year ending June 30, 1886, \$21,955,604.64; year ending June 30, 1885, \$23,825,332.11. For foreign intercourse, \$1,882,293.88; \$5,439.609,11. For Indians, \$6,099,188.17; \$6.562,492.63. For pensions, \$63,49,4864.03; \$56,102,67.49. For the military, including river and 30, 1885, \$23,826,382. H. For foreign inter-course, \$1,382,220.88; \$5,492.69. For Indians, \$6,099,188.17; \$6,552,492.69. For pensions, \$63,494,864.63; \$56,102, 67.49. For the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenais, \$34,-324,152.74; \$42,670,578.47. For the navy, includ-ing vessels, machinery and improvements of

org vessels, machinery and improvements of navy yards, \$13.07.887 74; \$16.021,679 89. For interest on public debt, \$50.889, 145 97; \$51,-386,236 47. For the District of Columbia, \$2,-892,221 89; \$3.449,650 95. Miscellaneous ex-penditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, \$47,896, 683 94; \$54,728,656 21.

...\$219,045,576 \$213,799,049 ufactures...... Tobacco and its manu-1886. 1885. 1885. 1886.

In my last annual message to the Congress attention was directed to the fact that the

REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT

exceeded its actual needs, and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation thus made apparent. In view of the pressing importance of the subject I deem it my duty to again urge its consideration.

The income of the Government by its increased volume and through economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now as our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Then a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income rauch greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, boarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not the simple existence of this REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT

But it is not the simple existence of this But it is not the simple existence of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of Federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their Government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of Federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in ican citizen boasis, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his carnings, with the least possible dimunition for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes

RUTBLESS EXTORTION

RUTHLESS EXTORTION
and a violation of the fundamental principles
of a free government. The indirect manner
in which these exactions are made has a
tendency to conceal their true character and
their extent. But we have arrived at a stage
of superfluous revenue which has aroused
the people to a realization of the fact that
the amount raised professedly for the support of the Government, is paid by them as
absolutely, if added to the price of the things
which supply their daily wants, as if it was which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hands of the faxgatherer Those who toil for daily wages are begin-

Government, is given to the more favored I RECOMMEND THAT.

I RECOMMEND THAT,
keeping in view all these considerations, the
increasing and unnecessarily surplus of national income annually accumuliting be released to the people by an amendment to our
revenue laws which shall cheapen the price
of the necessaries of life, and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this
much needed reform unless the subject is
approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion
to the interests of the entire country, and
with a willingness to yield something for the
public good.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. THE PUBLIC DEST.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30,1886, was \$44,551,-643.36. During the twelve months ended October 31, 1886, three per cent bonds were called for redemption amounting to \$127,283,-100, of which \$83,613,200 was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund, and \$46,830,900 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the Treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called \$102,389,459 became subject under such calls to redemption prior to November 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to \$25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

under such cases to redemption prior to November 1, 1888. The remainder, amounting to \$25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to November 1, there were also paid before that day certain of these bonds, with interest thereon, amounting to \$5,072,350, which were anticipated as to the maturity, of which \$2,048,850 had not been called. Thus \$107,341,800 had been actually applied prior to the lat of November, 1885, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing debt, leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of \$1,153,443,112. Of this amount \$86,848,750 were still represented by three percent bonds. They, however, have been since November 1, or will at once be, further reduced by \$22,600,130, being bonds which have been called as already stated, but not redemed and canceled before the latter date. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, there were carried under the compulsory silver coinage act of 1873 29,838,905 silver dollars, and the cost of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 230,288,534 silver dollars, and on the first day of December, 1886. the total amount of such coinage was \$247,181,549. The Director of the Mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878 directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was \$44, cents each, and that on the 81st day of Jūly, 1886, the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrins'c or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was less than 72 cents. The price of silver on the 30th day of November last was such as to make the dollars intrinsically worth 75 cents each. These differences in value of the coins represent the fluctuations in the price of silver, and they certainly do not indicate that

by the Government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity in its value.

Every fair and legal effort has been made by the Treasury Department to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States Treasury notes of small denominations and the issuing of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in the Congress. On the 27th day of November, 1886, the people held of these coins, or certificates representing them, the nominal sum of \$186,873,041, and we still had \$794,464,345 in the treasury, as against about \$142,894,055 in the hands of the people and \$12,865,376 remaining in the treasury one year ago.

The Director of the Mint again urges the COMPULSORY COINAGE

The subject of

COAST DEPENSES

and fortifications has been fully and carefully treated by the Board on Fortifications, whose report was submitted at the last session of Congress, but no construction work of the kind recommended by the Board has been possible during the last year from the lack of appropriations for such purpose. The defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable. The examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities named in the report of the Board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once; the work has been thoroughly considered and laid out, the Secretary of War reports, but all is delayed in default of Congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately.

be taken in that direct on immediately.

THE APACHES.

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leadership of Geronimo, had for eighteen months, been on the war-path, and during that time had committed many nurders and been the cause of constant terrors to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to General whies, the military commander, who succeeded General Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit.

Under the terms of their surrender as then reported, and in view of the understanding which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurance given them, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages aga n instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and a spected of furnishing aid to those on the war path, had been removed to Fort Marion. The women and larger children of the hostiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age in Indian schools.

The affairs of

The affairs of

THE POSTAL SERVICE

show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of its transacti as and condition is given in the report of the Postmaster-General, which will be laid before you. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1833, rendering the postail revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and business depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year leaded June 3d, 1885, of eight and one-third millions of dollars, an additional check upon receipts by doubling the measure of weight in rating scaled correspondence and diminishing one-half the charge for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year; while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population, for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery necessities steady annual advance in outlay, and the careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly \$2,000,000. The anticipated revenue for the last year failed of real zation by about \$64,000, but proper measures of economy hav so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885. And at this time the increase of revenue is gaining in ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage uitimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage, proportionably to distances, and a vaster and more costly service than any other upon the globe.

I again urge a change in the

of the best lands within other reservations require legislation for their final adjustment. The suttlement of these matters will remove The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrassements to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of our institutions and bringing them under the operation, the influence and the protection of the universal laws of our country. The recommendations of the secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, looking to the better protection of

ents issue.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Pension Bureau during the jast fiscal year.

The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the , revious year in every division. On the 13th day of June, 1888, there were 385, 783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,618,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,834 were based upon services in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$808, 24,811,57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,877, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861; the n. mes of 2,239 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1886, 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last named date, and during the last session of the Congress, 444 such acts became laws.

It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present, laws to the pension bounty of the Government.

But it is undeniable that cases exist, well entitled to relief in which the Pension Bureau

the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the Commissioner that there are now paid by the Government 131 different rates of pension.

Estimates from the best information we can obtain show that 9,00 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in Soldiers' Homes under the direction and control of the Government. Only thirteen per cent. of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like twenty per cent, including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in receipt of pensions. The American people with a patriotic grateful regard for our ex-soldiers too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions.

Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, baving served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration I can not rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercles of social and political influence, with their unjust discriminations.

influence, with their unjust discriminations.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the current business of the Patent O'fice was, on an average, five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an apolication for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels, equals 46.678, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year. The receipts of the Patent Office during the year aggregated \$1,205,467.80, enabling the office to turn into the Tr. aury a surplus revenue, over and above all expenditures, of about \$183,719.30.

The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including renewals, trademarks, designs and labels, was 25,619—a number also quite largely in excess of that of any proceeding year. The report of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was \$80,760, The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was \$80,760, The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, is \$778,770.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests a change in the pian for the payment of the indebtedness of the THE PATENT OFFICE.

PACIFIC SUBSIDIZED BOADS

to the Government. His suggestion has the
unanimous endorsement of the persons selected by the Government to act as directors
of these roads, and protect the interests of
the United States in the Board of Directors.
In considering the plan proposed the sole
matters which should be taken into accoun;
in my opinion, are the situation of the Government as a creditor, and the surest way to
secure the payment of the principle and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the
Supreme Court of the United States it has
been adjudged that the laws of the several
States are inoperative to regulate rates of
transportation upon railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage
from one State into another. This imporfant field of control and regulation having
been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Federal action upon the subject
is worthy of consideration.

The relations of PACIFIC SUBSIDIZED ROADS

then explication of the flower that the continued of the flower that the continued of the flower that the same than the flower that the flower

are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders allenate from their pomoters true American sympathy and kindly feelings.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. The interests of millions of our citizensengaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to these whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, looking to the better protection of
the public surveys. The preservation of autional forests, the adjudication of grants
and of the public surveys. The preservation of autional forests, the adjudication of grants
and the public surveys. The preservation of autional forests, the adjudication of grants
the public land service, are commended to the attention of Congress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantity to among the security of the public lands in limited quantity to a survey and the security of the public lands in limited quantity to a survey by which the humblest citizen could lide the public land legislation in the early days of the Renublic.

The result is a simple one. It compared to the public land legislation in the early days of the Renublic.

The result is a simple one. It compared to the public land legislation in the early days of the Renublic.

The result is a simple one. It compared to the public land legislation in the early days of the Renublic.

The result is a simple one of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of early within the present of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was prevented under the system of early withing the present of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was prevented under the public land law, and the country is the section of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was prevented under the public land law, and the law of the laws was prevented under the public land law, and the law of the laws was prevented under the laws of the laws was prevented under the laws of the laws of the laws was law, and the law of the laws of the laws of

antee of the safety and success of American institut ons.

I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the Courses. I renew my recommendation made hast year that the Commissioners be made equal to other officers of the Government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States Treasury notes of small denominations and the issuing of small denominations and the issuing of small denominations and the issuing of small the endeavor to accomplish this result in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in the Congress. On the 27th day of November, less, the people in the Congress of the Congres of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress The control of the affairs of the

Washington, December 6, 1886 ABOUT THE TONSILS.

A New York Professor Pronounces The the Result of Diseased Action. Accord ng to Dr. Bosworth, professor of diseases of the throat in Bellevue Medical College, New York, the tons Is are not, as generally supposed, distinct organs—like the liver or spleen, for in-stance—and therefore they have no special function. In healthy throats there are, strictly speaking, no tonsils. Where they are found, they are the result of diseased action, which action may have developed only very small glands, with but trival symptoms, or a large mass, giving rise to serious dis-

All gland-structures are exceedingly delicate, and liable to injury. Hence, the lower pharynx—that part of the back mouth which connects specially with the food passage, indistinct on from the upper, which connects specialty with the air passage—is very scantily supplied with them. Yet there needs to be a large secretion of mucus to lubri-cate the food passage. To meet this mucous glands on the two sides of the BUTTER-Choice Dairy..... need, there are large collections of lower pharynx, and these it is that so often become inflamed and enlarged. An ordinary "cold" often causes them to swell to two or three times the r proper size, and to become red and angry masses. The inflammation generally subsides of itself in from four to seven days. This ailment is most fre-

Sometimes there is an imflammation which is characterized by an exudation into the glands, which distends them and pours out, forming circular white patches around their mouth, or sometimes even covering the entire glands It is often mistaken for diphtheria. Frequently in the young there is a chronic enlargement of the tonsils. In such cases, the glands are pecul arly liable to be inflamed on exposure to cold. The enlargement tends to disappear with the growth of the body. 1 may indicate, not a constitutiona trouble, but merely a local affection. It does not injure the general health. except when it obstructs the breathing

or disturbs sleep, or induces mouthbreathing, or otherwise interferes with some natural function. In case of serious interference with health, one or both may be extirpated. The operation on children is not attended with bleeding of consequence. The bleeding in adults is easily controlled. A permanently enlarged tonsil has lost its glandular function and is worthless. In cases where the operation must be performed, the removal is not, as popularly thought, and as once believed even by some physicians, usually fol-lowed by any serious consequences. Yet only a dangerous or worthless gland should be removed. — Fouth's Compan-

-Hattie Davis, aged twenty-four and pretty, has been swindling Connecticut men. Her game was to locate town, get a prosperous man to make love and propose to her, arrange an early wedding, on the eve of which she would bolt with the presents. She did three jobs in New York and Connecticut in eight months, and they paid her about \$1,500. She was a picture of unprotected innocence when working up a job, and did her work as neat and clean as a cab netmaker.—

-There are thirty-eight coal mines tributary to the Great Kanawha river, Virgin a, with a present capacity of six million tons yearly, and the number is increasing. At two dollars a ton such an output would be worth \$12,000,000

THE NATIONAL GUARD. & Body of Men Composed of Most Excel-lent Material.

The smaliness of the regular army, which may be regarded mainly as a police for keeping the Indians in order, renders it essential that the militia of he various States, on whom we would have to rely in case of National emerhave to rely in case of National emergency, should be kept up to a standard of efficiency and discipline requisite for such an emergency. The National Government has been devoting much attention to this subject, and the annual report of the Adjutant-General contains some valuable suggestions and interesting points on the citizen soldiery of the Republic. The result of the inspection of State troops convinces General Drum that there is shown "a slowly maturing temper and character, desmaturing temper and character, des-tined to still more closely unite the reg-ular army and militia." This is a flat-tering tribute from such a source and tering tribute from such a source and an encouragement to our National guard. General Drum's recommendations are highly practical, and they should be deeply considered by the military authorities in each State. It must be acknowledged that there is yet too much of the boliday character about State and holiday character about State enbusiness of the soldier's life. Much val uable time is lost in elementary com-pany's drills, which should be confined to the armory, and while the troops are in camp they should be instructed and practiced in skirmish and battalion drills. General Drum also recommends a plain, but serviceable, fatique uniform for the troops of each State. There has been a marked improvement in the ap-pearance of our citizen soldiers of late years and less of the jim-crack, toy bus-iness. The recommendation to provide the troops with improved arms and am-munition of the same pattern as the reg-ular army, is one that will be unhesi-tatingly concurred in by every member of the militia. The admirable greeter of the militia. The admirable system put in force in this State by General Porter, by which the military establishment is brought more directly under the control and supervision of headquarters, might be profitably adopted in all other States. It makes the National guard a well : ppointed, easily handled force and fulfils the prime ob-jects of maintaining such a force. There

state of efficiency .- Albany Argus. The Volcanoes of Japan. The last part of the "Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan" is wholly occupied with an elaborate pa-per by Prot. Milne, of Tokio, on "The Volcanoes of Japan." No fewer than 129 volcanoes are indicated on the map which accompanies the memoir, and of these 51 are still active. About 233 eruptions are recorded, and it is noted that the greater number have occurred in the months of February and April. One of the most interesting parts of the paper refers to the famous Fuji-san, or, as foreigners generally call it, Fusi-yama. After many observations Prof. Milne concludes that the height of this mons excelsus et singularis, as Kampfer termed it, lies between 12,400 and 12,-450 feet.—N. Y. Post.

s excellent material in the militia of

the various States, and, if General

Drum's suggestions are carried out, that material may be brought to a high

-Josh Billings remarks: "After sev eral years uv reflection, I have come to the konklusion that the three most difficult things in life are: 1. Carrying an armful of live cels up a steep hill with-out spillin' an eel. 2. Aktin' as a referee at a dog fight without gittin' mad. 3. Editin' a newspaper; and the last is harder than the fust

Dr. Monse, physician at Marine Hospita Baltimore, Md., found Red Star Cough Cure a harmless and most effective remedy in the cure of coughs. Twenty-five cents a bottle For rheumatism and neuralgia St. Jacobs

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Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it. How to keep applies in winter-don't eat them. - Texas Siftings.

THE MARKETS. CINCINNATI, Dec. 6,

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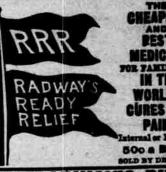
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